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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1874. NO. 28.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Further Particulars of Count Von Arnim's Arrest.

HE REFUSES TO SURRENDER THE LETTERS.

Success of the Argentine Insurrection.

Contradiction of Don Carlos' Death---Carlist Reverses----Thiers at Milan--The Northampton Election Riot.

Germany.

THE VON ARNIM ARREST—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, October 7.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a special from Berlin, stating that Count Von Arnim occupies a room in the prison inspector's dwelling, and is allowed to walk one hour daily in the garden. Otherwise he is made to feel the full rigor of prison discipline. None of his family or servants are allowed admission to his presence. He refuses to surrender the papers in his possession or to make any statement in regard to them. The Count is extremely excited and deeply incensed against Prince Bismarck.

The dispatch also says that the arrest of Count Von Arnim was effected by a commissary of the Criminal Court and six other officials, representing the foreign office and the Berlin Law Court.

The Berlin *Post* says that Count Von Arnim's documents were arranged in three categories. The first, referring to his appointment as ambassador and his salary, were not included in the search. The second comprise those which Von Arnim acknowledges are in his possession and which he claims to have retained because they will serve as a justification of his conduct, and the third and largest category comprises those of a confidential nature, concerning the whereabouts of which Von Arnim denies all knowledge. The *Post* says the papers have acted throughout under legal authority. It is now believed that the papers which it is desired to obtain from Count Von Arnim have been sent by him to England for safe keeping.

FLOATING RUMORS.

BERLIN, October 7.—Count Von Arnim's family has been informed that his imprisonment is not intended as a punishment, and that he will be released on the restoration of the documents.

It is rumored that Emperor William, who is at Baden, was greatly surprised at Arnim's arrest, and has demanded the reason for it.

England.

THE NORTHAMPTON RIOT.

LONDON, October 7.—The excitement in Northampton continued to-day and the authorities have been in hourly fear of a renewal of the riot. The streets were crowded all day with people. The constables, a large special force having been sworn in, patrol the city, and two batteries of artillery have arrived. It is hoped to-night that further disturbance will be averted.

RESOLVED TO STRIKE.

The coal miners of the West Riding, Yorkshire, have resolved on a strike which begins to-morrow.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

LONDON, October 8.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris reports that that Government will ask for an appropriation to rebuild the palace of St. Cloud.

Heavy bail has been offered for Count Von Arnim, but it was refused. According to present indications the prisoner will, in a few days, be arraigned before the Criminal Court in Berlin when the public prosecution may demand a sentence of several years imprisonment.

A rumor comes from Paris that the French Government, as a compensation for the recall of the Orinoque, will station the mansel-war Kleber off Ostia at the Pope's disposal.

Spain.

DON CARLOS IN GOOD HEALTH.

HENDAY, October 7.—The Carlist official journal says that Don Carlos was in good health yesterday, and at the head of his army. He has granted leave of absence to Gen. Dorregaray for the benefit of his health.

It is reported that Gen. Dorregaray has differed with Don Carlos and has gone to France. Gen. Menderi succeeds to his command.

RUMORED DEATH—DEFEAT.

MADRID, October 7.—It is reported that the Carlist General Tristany has died of consumption. The Carlists have been defeated in an attack on Ignalada. They lost many killed and wounded.

France.

A DRAWN BATTLE.

PARIS, October 7.—Each party claims the victory in the recent elections. The *Ordre* estimates the number of Bonapartists returned at one hundred and forty-four.

Denmark.

THE DANES IN SCHLESWIG.

COPENHAGEN, October 7.—The Danish minister at Berlin has been instructed to make a protest to the German Government in relation to the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig.

Egypt.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE NILE.

CAIRO, October 7.—The water in the river Nile at this place, has fallen somewhat. The authorities, however, continue the work of prevention against the overflow. Fully 9,000 people are engaged in strengthening the embankments.

Italy.

THIERS AT MILAN.

MILAN, October 7.—Ex-President Thiers arrived here yesterday and addressed the French residents in the evening. He said the establishment of the Republic should be displeasing to the rest of Europe. He believed that the general election would give about fifty additional Bonapartist deputies to the Assembly.

A ROMAN DIGNITARY AMONG THIEVES.

ROME, October 7.—Monseigneur Theoboli, a dignitary of high rank connected with the Vatican, has been captured near Frasinone by brigands, who demand a ransom of $30,000.

DELPHIC UTTERANCES.

Marshal Bazaine has written to the Roman journal, *Il Exercito*, declaring that the moment to speak plainly has not yet arrived, but he will tell the truth later, although with reluctance.

Switzerland.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL ELECTED.

BERNE, October 7.—M. Ruchonnet has been elected President, and M. Staempfli Vice-President of the National Council of Switzerland.

FRANCE AND THE POSTAL CONVENTION.

The French delegates to the Postal Congress state that their Government is in accord with the policy of that body, but must sign the covention until it has been ratified the Assembly. They request that the protocol be left open for signature.

South America.

BRAZILIAN LOAN.

RIO JANEIRO, October 7.—The Brazilian Government has issued a loan of $25,000,000 six per cent. interest.

THE ARGENTINE REBELLION.

Advices received here to-day from Buenos Ayres, state that several business firms in that city have suspended, and a commercial crisis is imminent. The Argentine Bank has closed its doors. A body of Government troops made an attempt to capture the British steamer Yerba, but the captain of the vessel protested, and they desisted from carrying out their intention. The vanguard of the rebel forces, under command of Ribas, is at the gates of the capital. All mail matter passing through the Buenos Ayres postoffice is examined.

RESIGNERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

RIO JANEIRO, October 7.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated to-day, says: The Government has asked Congress for a grant of $2,000,000 to meet the expenses of the war. There has been a slight movement outside the city. It ended with a retreat of the Government troops. It is rumored that negotiations have been opened with the insurgent leaders."

Marine News.

CARDIFF, October 7.—The steamship Glamorgan, from New York, has arrived.

LOVILLE, October 7.—The steamship Russia, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, October 7, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £250,000. Consols for money 93⅞; for account 93⅞. United States 5-20's of 1865, 104¼; do. 1867, 104¼; do. 10-40's, 103⅝; new 5's 104¼. New York Central, 96; Erie, 19; do preferred 35. Refined petroleum 9½d.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 6 7-16d; Orleans 6¾d. Sales of 10 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 10,000 Americas. Lard 64s. Beef—new mess 90s. Pork 77s 6d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 36s 6d.

PARIS, October 7.—Rentes 62 francs 30 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—United States bonds 5-20's of 1862, 93⅝.

ANTWERP, October 7.—Fine pale American petroleum 25½ francs.

NEW ORLEANS.

Decided Contradiction---Resolutions of the Advisory Board.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—The following dispatch was received to-day:

NEW IBERIA, LA., October 7.—*To the Agent of the Associated Press:* Col. De Blanc is here to-day. The statement concerning affairs in St. Martin's, published in certain papers yesterday, purporting to be based on dispatches, are utterly false. Neither at the time, nor since the arrival of troops, have the citizens been under arms in any part of the parish. All are quietly gathering crops.

(Signed) E. H. LOMBARD,
R. S. PERRY.

The above refers to the reports re-published yesterday morning to the effect that a large body of armed men, with three pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel De Blanc, were encamped at Breaux bridge.

THE ADVISORY BOARD.

The Advisory Board held a stormy session to-day, lasting five or six hours. Mr. Packard introduced a resolution stating that the White Leagues were still being organized and armed, and calling for their disbandment. This resolution was rejected, and the following offered by E. A. Burke, was adopted.

WHEREAS.—It has been reported to the Advisory Board that armed organizations have recently been drilling in streets of New Orleans; and

WHEREAS, The effect of such demonstrations in any part of the State is calculated to create apprehension of intimidation in the minds of the colored people of the State; and

WHEREAS, The continuance of such demonstrations would be in violation of the true spirit and intention of the agreement, creating the Advisory Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Advisory Board declare the absolute necessity and propriety of preventing such demonstrations and requesting such immediate action as will relieve all citizens from apprehension that would in any way interfere with a free, full and fair registration and election.

PROTEST ISSUED.

An address has been issued by a committee of the parish Nominating Convention, protesting against the signature and promulgation of the new municipal charter, claiming that such an action would virtually disfranchise the city of New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS.

The Fire Engineers' Convention.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—The Fire Engineers' Convention consumed most of the time to-day in examining and discussing a number of improvements to fire apparatus. An address on fire alarm telegraphs was also delivered to them by J. W. Glover, of the Gamewell Fire alarm, and a resolution was passed recommending the adopion of what is known as the non-interference alarm. It was also resolved that the underwriters of the different cities be hereafter invited to send delegates to the convention. The next convention will be held at New York, in October of next year.

CELEBRITIES AT THE FAIR.

President Grant and ex-Secretary Borie visited the fair again to-day, and took great interest in the stock exhibition and the contests of speed. General Sherman, who arrived in the city to-day, will be on the grounds to-morrow.

GENERAL STURGISS RELIEVES GENERAL GRIERSON.

General Sturgiss has arrived here to take charge of the cavalry department at this point, relieving General Grierson, who has occupied the position for the past two years.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 7, 1874.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention were began this morning in St. John's chapel. There was a very large congregation at the opening of the religious services. While the officiating clergymen and bishops were entering, the choir sung the hymn, "The Church is Our Foundation." The officiating clergy were Rev. Stevens Perry, D.D., Rev. Edward James, Vicar of Trentham, England; Very Rev. Dr. Balchwich, Deacon of Harrow, England; Revd Dr. Elgood, Canon of Montreal; Rev. W. Hugh Ketchum, Honorable Canon of Fredericton, N. B.; Rev. Dr. Henry C. Porter, Right Rev. Dr. Oxeden, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada; Right Rev. Wm. Rollinson Whittingham.

In the business meeting, following the communion services, Rev. James Craig, D.D., of Kentucky, was elected Chairman of the Convention, and Rev. Wm. Stevens Secretary. Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Massachusetts, and Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburgh, were appointed a committee to notify the House of Bishops that the meeting had completed its organization. Notice was received from the House of Bishops that it has body was organized with the election of Rev. Henry C. Potter, of New York, as Secretery. It was decided that the old rules should govern the Convention, subject to amendment.

A cable dispatch was received from the Church Congress now assembled at Brighton, England, sending greeting and hoping that these meetings would cement the band of union much closer between both churches. A committee was appointed to return a suitable reply, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

At the close of the evening session the Chairman announced that the next session of the Congress would be held in the city of Philadelphia in October next. The day and place not yet being fixed. The thanks of the Assembly were tendered to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had presided over the sessions. *The gloria in excelsis* was sung and a benediction pronounced. The Congress then adjourned.

THE JEROME PARK RACES.

The Jockey Club races were continued yesterday. Fadladeen won the mile race, Catesby the four-year-old stakes, Aristides, the two-year-old race, Grinstead the mile-and-a-half race, and Trouble the handicap purse.

THE AUSTRIAN ARCTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a letter from Hamburgh, giving an account of the reception of the Austrian Exploring Expedition by the Geographical Society. Captain Wayprecht gave a very interesting report of their voyage and subsequent abandonment of the vessel. Lieutenant Payer, spoke of his discovery, during a sledge expedition, of a new country which they named Franz Joseph's Land, in honor of the Austrian Emperor. The appearance of the land was described as very rough, with a reddish gray beach showing through the snow, and with mountains of various heights, up to three thousand or four thousand feet.

CLOSE BASE BALL.

At the close of the base ball match today the score stood: Bostons 3; Atlantics 3. The game was called at the end of the tenth innings, on account of rain.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin delivered a lecture last evening in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Catholic Church—subject, "Oliver Goldsmith." At the close of the lecture the Lord Mayor was presented with a gold-headed cane, and later, at his hotel, was honored with a serenade on behalf of the city authorities.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has begun a suit against Richard B. Irwin, the late San Francisco agent of the company, to recover $750,000 which he is alleged to have appropriated.

The Judicial Committee of the Presbytery of Jersey City announce that they will be in session this afternoon and evening to hear any person who may have charges to prefer against Rev. John S. Glendenning, pastor of the church of which the late Mary Pomeroy was a member.

The business partners of Moulton became his bondsmen, to-day, in the Beecher slander suit.

Among the passengers for Europe, to-day, were His Excellency Sir Lindsey Lindsey and lady, the Lord Mayor of Dublin and lady, and Dr. Hamilton and Wilson, of the Irish team of riflemen.

The remains of Mark Smith arrived at New York yesterday afternoon, and were taken to the rooms of the Lotus Club.

Rev. William A. Bartlett and ex-Governor Hoffman and family arrived at New York yesterday, from Europe.

Ex-Alderman Coman, who fled from the city some time since, made his appearance this morning and gave bail to stand trial.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

Arrived—the steamship Russia, from Liverpool.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 25, First National Bank Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 7, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.08	52	93	N. E.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	30.05	58	81	S.	Light.	Foggy.
9 P. M.	30.07	56	87	...	Calm.	Fair.

Mean barometer 30.07. Highest thermometer..59
Mean thermom... 55. Lowest thermometer..49

H. HOSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

More Troops Wanted for the South.

WHERE CAN THEY BE GOT?

Proposed Revision of the Tariff.

AD VALOREM DUTIES VS. TEA AND COFFEE.

A NOBLE DEATH.

The Public Grounds and Buildings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1874.

More Troops for the South.

The Attorney General has applied to the Secretary of War for more troops to send South. The War Department finds itself considerably embarrassed in consequence, as complaints of the insufficiency of the forces under their command have been coming from the officers on the Western frontier for several months past. The Secretary of War, however, telegraphed this afternoon to General Sheridan at Chicago, requesting him if possible to spare a regiment of infantry for service in the South. Some of the Republican Congressmen from that section who are now here want several additional regiments sent, although from the accounts which come here a more quiet condition of affairs seems to be prevailing in the South with the exception of the State of Alabama.

Revision of the Tariff.

Senator Sherman, the chairman of the Committee on Finance, and Representative Dawes, cairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, have both been, during the recess, devoting considerable attention to the question of a revision of the laws affecting the tariff. Many of the leading importers of the country are urging the substitution of specific or *ad valorem* duties. It is contended that the *ad valorem* system is productive of the greatest dissatisfaction and dishonesty. It is also urged that the superfluous custom houses throughout the country be dispensed with, if any material legislation on the tariff is effected at the next session, the measure to that effect must be brought forward before he holidays. It is probable that a measure will be made toward restoring the duty on tea and coffee, as neither one of these commodities was cheapened one cent to the consumers by the removal of the duty.

Personal.

Hon. Geo. Baicroft has arrived here and will move into his new residence in a few days.

Will Not Recommend the Postal Telegraph.

It is understood that Postmaster General Jewell will no, in his annual report, recommend the postal telegraph project, which was such a hobby of his predecessor, Mr. Creswell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1874.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, having ben in session every day since Thursday 1st, adjourned to-day till November 5, no cases being ready for hearing. The court has occupied its time in revising rules and adding new ones growing out of the suggestions of counsel. The lodges are very anxious that when the court again meets it may have something on which to act.

THE REDEMPTION BUREAU.

The Redemption Bureau will probably not resume the redemption of national bank notes until the 20th instant. Redemption might be recommenced now, but the Secretary of the Treasury desires to perfect such arrangements as will make business continuous.

APPLICATION FOR TROOPS.

General Sheridan was to-day notified by the Secretary of War, if he could spare a regiment of infantry from his command to send it South for service in that section. Applications are constantly reaching the Department from Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana for troops. The Secretary says: "If I were required to comply with all the applications received it would be necessary to largely increse the forces of the army."

NAVY ORDER CONCERNING THE DEATH OF COMMODORE WOLSEY.

The Navy Department has issued the following order relave to the death of Commodore Wolsey:

NAVY DEARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C October 4, 1874.

Commodore Melancton B. Wolsey, of the United States Navy, died of yellow fever while in command of the navy yard at Pensacola, on the 2nst. In announcing to the naval service the loss of this officer, the Department desires the interest to express its appreciation of the high character which Commodore Wolsey gained during the war of the rebellion, and of the self-sacrificing spirit he evinced during the deadly pestilence which has lately desolated the Pensacola ivy yard. When under orders to proceed to the North upon his important service after the fever had broken out in the town of Pensacola, but not with the yard, he suggested to the Department that he had better remain with his command. He was informed that on under such circumstances he might properly comply with his orders, but he plied that he preferred to remain at hipost. Remaining there he died, a martyr to his sense of duty. He has thus benefited to the navy an example of heroism such as may occur in peaceful days, and f devotion to his duty that cannot be excled in time of war.

(Signed) WILLM REYNOLD,
Acting Secrety of the Navy.

LOSSES OF THE FREEMEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

According to an anasis of the statement of Dr. Purvis, one of the Commissioners appointed to settle the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings Ban there will be a loss of from three to fo hundred thousand dollars, on insufficie securities and loans, which, in the cous of a long time, may yield seventy-five pcent. to the depositors.

THE PUBLIC GROUNDS ND BUILDINGS.

The report of General Beock, Superintendent of Public Buildis and Grounds, shows a vast extent of impvement of the public grounds during the last year. His total of estimate for the nt fiscal year is nearly four hundred thoud dollars. He says the President pointed to his office a handsome spimen of an American eagle sent to im from Wisconsin. The bird is now encaged in Franklin Square. As elimens of animals are frequently offere from officials and private individuals, I suggests that an appropriation be made provide for receiving such contributionswhich would be a source of entertainmeto the people of the Capital, and those visiting it, besides being of great value to the idents of natural history.

FIRE RECORD

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Cambridge, O.—$900.

CAMBRIDGE, O., October 7, 1874.

This morning a fire bke out in the blacksmith shop connected with the carriage and wagon shop belong to J. M. Logan. Before anything cld be done, the flames spread so rapidly that the entire building was consumed. The loss is four thousand dollars, with insurance.

Oxford, O.—$18,000.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Fire at Oxford, Ohio, Monday night, destroyed a saw mill and a stable containing ie hundred tons of broom corn, belonging P. Hager. Loss, $18,000; uninsured.

Marshall, Ills.—$18,000.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Octpr 7.—The flouring mill of Besser & Mann, at Marshall, Ills., was burned last ght. Loss, $18,000; no insurance.

New York City—$4,000.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The illow and wooden ware store of Buyle & Co., 214 Washington street, was damed by fire to-night to the amount of $45,0

The Waynesburg *Republican* has "goes for" the holdbacks: The men who hold back their subscriptions to the ck of the Waynesburg and Washingte narrow-gauge railroad, expecting to de in cash and say they secured the road, ll be like the last men in a procession. Stars will blaze on their breasts. No bars shield them from the sun. Their ears ll never hear the music of the band. ey will catch all the dust of the column mixed up with boot-blacks, newsbs, dogs, wagons and drays, and as the suit of their pathetic situation, will ke out a miserable day, and get drun with remarkable dispatch before sunse

A reduction in the Bureau Engraving and Printing will take pl on the last of this month, involving a dismissal of about four hundred emyees, of whom some three hundred and sixty are females.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States, slowly falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain, southeast winds, veering to northeast, followed by lower temperature in the evening. For the Lower Lakes, higher pressure, cool, clearing weather and northerly to northwesterly winds. For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, cooler and clear weather.

Base-ball—At Chicago, Philadelphias 13, Chicagos 9.

Chas. A. Dana was nominated for Mayor of New York last evening, by a "Working-men's Convention."

The Thirteenth United States Infantry has been ordered from Omaha to the Department of the South.

The quadrennial meeting of the American Christian Convention, is now in session at Stantordville, N. Y.

The mail steamship Constitution left San Francisco yesterday, with a cargo of silks and teas, on which fast time is to be made between San Francisco and New York.

The Grand Lodge of Free Masons for the State of Illinois, which was in session at Chicago yesterday, elected John E. Lounsberry, of Metropolis, Grand Master of the State.

James Gardner, for many years editor and proprietor of the *Constitutionalist*, of Augusta, Georgia, died at his residence near that city yesterday morning, at the age of sixty-two.

The third day of the fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association yesterday, was very well attended. 2:46 was made in a two-mile heat of the race for three-year olds.

Judge McKean, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Utah Territory yesterday, called their attention to the illegal and violent acts of Brigham Young and the Mormons, and urges them to bring some more influential polygamist to the bar of justice.

The annual election for one-third of the directors of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad took place yesterday at Toledo. The meeting was very harmonious and resulted in the election of G. I. Seny, A. B. Eagliss, and Daniel Dows, of New York; A. M. White, of Brooklyn, and C. M. Smith, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

The triennial session of the Free-Will Baptist General Conference opened in Roger Williams' Church, at Providence, Rhode Island, yesterday. Delegates were present from twenty-nine yearly meetings in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin.

The body of a man named J. L. Mills, book-keeper for the Ogeawa Lumber Company, of Ogeawa Springs, Michigan, was found in the Maumee river at Toledo, yesterday. Mr. Mills left Saginaw last Wednesday for Dayton, Ohio, to attend the meeting of the directors of the lumber company. By some unaccountable accident he fell into the river and was drowned.

At the meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions, yesterday, in Rutland, Vermont, the Rev. Dr. Treat read a paper on the financial problem of how to make the receipts and expenditures of the Board equal. In the evening a double meeting, at two churches, was held, and addressed by prominent clergymen, among them Dr. Patten, of Chicago.

A Wilkesbarre dispatch of yesterday says: Sheriff Whitaker, with a large posse, went to the Moosic mine to-day. The strikers offered no resistance to the Sheriff, and the company sent their new workmen into the mine. Twelve of the leading rioters were arrested and brought here, and after a hearing committed to jail in default of $500 bail each. The Sheriff's posse is still at Moosic, and more arrests will be made to-morrow.

At Dexter Park, yesterday, Goldsmith Maid trotted against time for a special purse. She was accompanied by a running horse, and was allowed three trials. The first heat was trotted in 2:19, and the second in 2:17, beating her record on that track a half a second. Gloster and Judge Fullerton then trotted for the division of the gate money. Gloster won in three straight heats. Time 2:22, 2:23½, 2:22¾. About four thousand people were present.

The National Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union met at Chicago yesterday. Previous to the meeting, there was a grand parade of the different Catholic temperance societies of the city, which made a fine display. Dr. Mullen, of the Church of the Holy Name, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Bishop Foley, who was unable to attend personally. The session to-day was occupied chiefly with routine business of little general interest and in listening to addresses.

STATE NEWS.

Six new divorce cases on the docket at Erie.

Dr. William H. Gunkle, of West Chester, died very suddenly on the 4th inst.

Harry H. Brown, a Chester swimmer, swam nearly four miles in forty-eight minutes.

Since the Reading *Eagle* has been sued for libel, each reporter has to put his initial to every local item he writes.

Three or four hundred cars are to be built at York for the Railway Equipment Company during the present week.

The York county soldiers' monument is now completed and surmounted by a beautiful statue in bronze, admired by all who have seen it.

On the 2d inst. Henry Manifold was run over by a wagon loaded with lumber, and instantly killed, in Lower Chanceford township, York county.

Hon. Henry D. Maxwell, a prominent citizen of Easton, died suddenly on the 3d inst., aged sixty-two years. He had filled many posts of honor, and was highly respected.

The recent difficulty between the Allentown Rolling Mill Company and the heaters in their employ, was settled on Saturday to the satisfaction of all. Work was resumed by the heaters on Monday.

A country school teacher in Centre county has taught three terms in one place without receiving a dollar of pay, and now threatens to prosecute himself for living "without any visible means of support."

On September 27th, John Coleman was struck on the head by William Hazzard, at Pennsbury, Lancaster county, and died from the effects of the blow on the 2d inst. Both were colored men. Hazzard escaped.

Business must have been brisk at Easton during the State fair. At least one would judge so from the following from the *Dispatch* of that place: "Trains are full; streets are full; hotels are full; wagons are full, and every third man you meet is full."

Seyfert, McManus & Co.'s furnace No. 2, in Reading, was blown in on Monday evening. This furnace gives employment to about sixty men. The company are also putting up several new nail machines. The sheet mill will soon resume operations.

The Northern Central Railroad has cut down the time of employees to eight hours per day and wages one-fifth. Some months ago wages having been reduced ten per cent. this last reduction will make close work in large families during the ensuing winter.

A Titusville politician, after taking a cargo of juice made from corn of some other person's raising, got up to address a meeting of Grangers, and, in attempting to remark that he was a "horny-handed son of toil," said he was a "handy-horned ton of soil."

Last week, Mr. James M. Kinports, of Hollidaysburg, sold eighty-four trees for spars, near Cherry Tree, in Indiana county, for $3,400 cash, being over forty dollars for each tree. They are to be hauled seven miles to the water.

An attempt was made, a few nights ago, to assassinate Mr. David S. Gray, an oil operator of Titusville, on Church run. He was walking along with a lighted lantern, when some individual in ambush fired a pistol at him, the ball striking him in the breast, inflicting a painful wound. The assassin escaped.

John Collins, an old soldier at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, especially desires to return the address of Dr. R. B. McKay, who, in 1862, was a surgeon in charge of the hospital at Hampton, Va., and afterwards at Norfolk, Va. He writes inquiring concerning Dr. McKay, whom he has reason to think is in Pennsylvania somewhere. Our contemporaries will be doing a kindly act to an old crippled soldier by giving his request for information as wide publicity as possible.

A few days since an old lady named Margaret Hayburn, of Donegal township, Washington county, was left for a few moments by the family, who were recalled by the screams of the old lady, when they discovered her lying in front of the fire with the greater portion of her clothing burnt off. Strange to say, that although severely burned, she is likely to recover. Mrs. Hayburn is almost one hundred years old.

FROM BADEN, PA.

High-Toned "Sport"—New School House—Building Improvements.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BADEN, PA., October 7, 1874.

Yesterday morning a large crowd of sporting men arrived on the mail train from Pittsburgh, for the purpose of having a dog fight. One of the dogs was from Pittsburgh and the other from Wellsville. The fight was for a purse of four hundred dollars, two hundred a side. The fighting weight of the dogs was thirty-three pounds. The canine battle commenced at nine o'clock, and lasted one hour and fifty-six seconds, the Pittsburgh dog winning. Both were badly used up. The burgess and constable tried to stop the fight, but some of the citizens were as anxious to see the fight as the owners were, so it went on without legal interference. A large amount of money was up on both sides. The party left on the 12:35 P. M. train.

Our new school house will soon be completed. It is larger than the one burned down last spring.

A great many new buildings have been erected during the summer, and a still larger number will be commenced early next spring. ROSEBUD.

POLITICAL.

State.

Thomas J. Clayton, of Thurlow, consents to be an independent candidate for Judge of the Courts of Delaware county.

The temperance men and soreheads of Delaware county are to hold a convention to-day, and nominate candidates for the Legislature.

Hon. C. E. Wright, who was nominated by the Reform party for Associate Law Judge of Luzerne county, at their convention last week, respectfully declines the nomination.

The Democratic Convention of Lebanon county nominated Wm. M. Breslin, of the Lebanon *Advertiser*, for Congress, and Jacob L. Rise, of Lebanon, and Dr. Gibson Bowers, of Myerstown, for Assembly.

Running political and business paragraphs together in the local columns of a country newspaper is productive of funny results, sometimes. For instance, the following from the Bellefonte *Watchman*: "If the Democrats do their duty, and we believe they will, Centre county will give 900 majority for their State and county ticket—Coffins of all styles and prices, always on hand and made to order at ——."

Following is the Republican ticket nominated by the Republicans of Dauphin county: Congress—John B. Packer. Senator—A. J. Herr. Assembly—Jos. H. Nisley, A. Fortenbaugh, R. R. Chrisman. Additional Law Judge—R. M. Henderson. District Attorney—Jno. B. M'Pherson. County Commissioner—Jno. L. Garver. Director of the Poor—Amos Fisler. County Surveyor—Wm. H. Ulrich. County Auditor—Jno. K. M'Gann.

Every day's developments add proof of the correctness of the prediction made months ago, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania would, in this campaign, allow their State ticket to go almost entirely by default, and expend all their energy and means in the Congressional and Legislative districts. No shrewd Democrat entertains the slightest hope that either Latta, McCandless or Dimple can be elected, and to spend time, money or labor upon these candidates will be to throw them away for nothing. The Democrats are concentrating all their power upon their candidates for Congress and the Legislature. They are wise enough to see that the first step toward placing the Democracy again in power is to increase their strength in Congress, and secure control of State Legislatures. To capture even one branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature this year would be to the Democratic party a more substantial victory than would be the election of their entire State ticket. Leaders like Wm. A. Wallace know this and are shaping the campaign accordingly.—*Scranton Republican.*

The Philadelphia *Press* and other journals are advocating the re-election of Hon. John Scott to the United States Senate. We believe Senator Scott to be an honest man, and in some respects a good Senator, but at the last session of Congress we were sorry to find that Senator Scott, on the currency question, recorded his vote in every instance in favor of the money power against the producing classes of this State and the country. The great contest now going on in this country is between the producers and the money power, which has ruled the country so long, and is crushing out the spirit of industry throughout the country, and robbing the producers of nearly all the profits they make in the productive industry of the country, which is the great and leading interest of the country, and on which the Government itself depends for its support. We, as a representative of the producing industry of the country, are opposed to the re-election of any Senator or Representative in Congress who sustains the money power against the productive industry of the country.—*Pottsville Journal.*

The *All-Day City Item* gives a gloomy picture of the prospects of the Democracy in Philadelphia and the State. They seem to be without a fixed purpose, without principles, without leaders and without money. Even Squire McMullen, the *Item* says, "who seldom loses his courage, seems to be at his wit's end, and the Hon. Samuel Josephs, the hero of Harrisburg, the distinguished author of Open Letters, the statesman who is seldom flabbergasted, seems to be in what the poets call a "fine frenzy among the clouds," and the Lieutenants generally, Cassidy, Tobin, Leech, Gill, Dougherty, Concannon, Daly, Delaney, and the others, are in equal and blissful ignorance as to what is going to happen. We can see nothing but defeat for these gentlemen. They have no organization, no money, no resources of any kind, and they must, per force, remain a beaten and disorganized mob. On the other hand, we find the Republicans everywhere compact, confident, and resolute, and in this city all they have to do is to be just to themselves and to their noble principles. All they have to do is to maintain that from which saved the country, and they will continue in power indefinitely. The city of Philadelphia will go Republican largely, and the State will go overwhelming for that party, because, as we have said, there is discipline, there is money, there is confidence among the Republicans, all of whom are standing upon sound principles."

Massachusetts.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—TALBOT NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT.

WORCESTER, MASS., October 7.—The Massachusetts Republican State Convention met at noon to-day. George B. Loring called the Convention to order. Hon. Henry L. Dawes was chosen permanent President, and on being brought forward, took the chair amid applause, and called upon the Rev. C. D. Hills, who offered prayer.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor, with the following result on the first ballot: Whole number of votes cast, 642, of which Talbot had 7.55, Loring 198, Charles Devens, Jr., 51, John E. Sanford, of Taunton, 20, B. F. Butler 16, E. R. Hoar and Mr. Dawes each one. Alexander H. Rice said that the unanimity of the vote was a testimonial of the confidence of the Convention in Mr. Talbot and moved that his nomination be made unanimous. The delegates from Fall River requested that a vote be taken, and only half a dozen or so dissented, upon which Mr. Talbot's nomination was declared unanimous.

A recess was then taken till the afternoon.

The Convention reassembled at half-past two o'clock and proceeded to ballot for Lieutenant Governor, and, after one ballot, G. Knight, of East Hampton, was then nominated by acclamation. The rest of the ticket was nominated by acclamation, as follows: Oliver Warner, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Charles R. Train, Attorney General; Charles Endicott, Auditor; Charles Adams, Jr., of North Brookfield, Treasurer.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention take strong ground in favor of specie resumption and against inflation, denounce the White League movement, and express gratitude to the President for his interference to prevent the attempted usurpation in Louisiana, declare that the highest standard of honesty must be required of all persons holding national, State or municipal offices, denounce all laws that open a way to corruption in the public service, and commend the ticket to the suffrage of the people of Massachusetts.

Tennessee.

A. JOHNSON SPEAKETH A SPEECH.

NASHVILLE, October 7.—Ex-President Johnson spoke three hours and a half at Shelbyville, yesterday. A large portion of the speech was devoted to defending himself against the *Union and American's* Chattanooga special and editorial, October 3, in which he was designated as an ex-Republican President, and in favor of the repudiation of State and National obligation. He gave the usual amount of time to the review of his personal career and political character, in the course of which the following characteristic sentence occurs: "I am free to say to you, my countrymen, on this subject, that I could be sent back to the Senate again, and from my knowledge of the men, from my experience in public life, from my familiarity with the corruptions that have been transpiring there, I would render my State some service." The speech closed by a lengthy attack on the present financial system of the country, an extended eulogy on gold, as a currency, and a reference to the Grange movement, which he commended.

Louisiana.

LETTER FROM GOV. KELLOGG.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Gov. Kellogg publishes a letter to-morrow in answer to the address of the Conservative Committee, published yesterday. Kellogg's letter replies to the charges of corruption and oppression, with much spirit and force, asserting that the present government has reduced the State debt and taxation, retorts

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1874.

THE *Post* has a peculiar tact in making political blunders. It is now vainly trying to get up a Republican bolt in the Twenty-second Congressional district.

WE THINK the candidate of the bolters on the North Side has altogether miscalculated the resurrecting power which an undue desire for office may possibly exert upon a man.

THERE will be a falling off in the Democratic vote in Red River parish, Louisiana, at the next election. The assassins who committed the recent brutal murders of Republican officials at Coushatta, have fled to Texas to avoid arrest.

THE sweet and honeyed phrases which our Democratic contemporary utters for the encouragement of the handful of "bolters" on the other side of the river, will not in the least degree avail. It is probable, indeed, that the candidate himself will see and repent the folly of his course before he is many days older.

HOWEVER it may be with other Atlantic ports, the trade of Philadelphia is certainly not languishing. The import duties receceived at that port for September, amounted to $861,956 61, an increase over the corresponding month last year of $240,405 79. The increase thus far, this year, over the same period in 1873, in the amount of duties collected, is $742,894 83.

THE city of St. Louis has taken an admirable new civic departure in setting on foot an effort to establish an industrio-educational institution for the education and teaching of all branches of mechanical trades to poor and destitute youth, making them thus self-reliant and self dependent. Other cities would do equally well to profit from the noble hint which the movement conveys.

DURING President GRANT'S visit to New York city last week, he called, unannounced, on a number of leading Wall street financiers. He is said to be now engaged in sketching the outline of his next Message to Congress, and it is likely that he visited Wall street for the purpose of making some personal inquiries on special subjects connected with the financial policy he will recommend.

IT HAS been well said that all present political roads lead either to the Republican or the Democratic party. These two great organizations occupy the political field so completely, representing as they do the opposing ideas of progress and reaction, that there is no room or need for third party movements, whether in the State or the nation. Republican voters hereabout will unquestionably bear this important fact in mind.

WHAT a jewel of consistency is the *Post!* It now appeals *so* earnestly to the colored voters of Pittsburgh "to strike for their rights and demand recognition" from the Republican party; whilst only a little while ago it said: "We have always thought that the right of suffrage belonged and should forever belong to free white adult males." We scarcely know which to admire most—the sincerity or the solicitude of our contemporary.

WHEN, a few weeks ago, the Ohio Democracy declared in favor of abolishing the duties on what we produce in competition with European labor, and putting them on what we must have and do not produce, the Pittsburgh *Post* indorsed the proposition as "thoroughly embracing the Democratic idea." And yet that paper has now the sublime audacity to berate the Republican party for alleged neglect and carelessness with respect to protection!

OUR Democratic neighbor is in an inquisitive mood, and desires to know the COMMERCIAL'S views on a number of subjects. Of course we have no objection to enlightening the ignorance of that paper—but, before undertaking to respond to its inquiries, we should like to receive an answer to our request, so often urged, for explanatory information concerning its swift and cordial indorsement of the platform of the Ohio free traders as "thoroughly embracing the Democratic idea."

PERSONS inclined to indulge in harsh thoughts of BISMARCK, in other words to put the worst possible construction upon the arrest of Count ARNIM as a proceeding purely arbitrary and almost certainly unjustifiable, ought to take note of the circumstance that, according to the cable dispatch of yesterday, the courts, before the arrest, had sanctioned the step. German judges enjoy a well established reputation for firmness and independence as well as intelligence, and therefore the presumption is that in this case they have not forfeited the character.

WHEN we first heard of the new "pacific" organization, the "Order of the Blue and Gray," we expressed our conviction that it was a rebel concern in disguise. The justice of this opinion has since been verified by events. It has just transpired publicly that a resolution in sympathy with PENN'S recent rebellious uprising in New Orleans was at the time passed by the "Order" at a meeting at Vicksburg—where the movement had its inception—and that an authorized telegram was sent by one of its officials tendering PENN armed assistance to support treason in Louisiana. The association is an organized hypocrisy—and there is no health in it.

THE supreme importance of organized effort on the part of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, from now until the close of the election, cannot be too often or too earnestly set forth. Some of the noblest causes in the world have incurred defeat through over-confidence on the part of those who supported them. In this too confident sense of security lies the only danger for the Republicans of this State, this fall. They must bear in mind that it is not only for the election of a State ticket they have to work, but that it is of equal importance for them to fully hold their own in their Congressional delegation, as well as to obtain a majority in the Legislature. They must allow neither a Democratic nor a recreant Republican to creep into the one place or the other. Under whatever guise he appears, the enemy must be defeated from one end of the field to the other. The conditions and the prophecy of victory lie simply in hard work.

IN THE late elections of members of the Councils General in France, the Republicans appear to have been about as successful as the leaders of the party expected. In many precincts of course partisan motives were not allowed to rule in the contest, persons of local importance or hereditary influence being chosen to the office irrespectively of their political views. Generally, however, the elections seem to have been conducted in a strictly partisan spirit, and there is no reason to doubt that the Government exerted whatever influence it could put forth without scandal in favor of the Monarchical candidates. The Bonapartists also were zealous and, one may safely suppose, unscrupulous as usual. And yet of the thirteen hundred members elected, five hundred and ninety are Republicans and five hundred and fifty Monarchists while one hundred and thirty are avowed Bonapartists. This result exhibits very nearly the relative strength of the parties as heretofore defined by cool observers.

REVIEWING the financial and commercial outlook, the New York *Times* is of opinion that although the fall trade may not prove quite so brilliant as in some previous years, it will be infinitely better than last year, and that by next spring we may confidently expect to see a full revival in all departments of trade. "But," says that paper, "there must be no more wild and needless panics, and people who try to excite them should be promptly put down." Another journal, in a similar vein, observes: "The mischief-maker and panic-breeder, who gloats over the miseries and misfortunes of others should be spurned and frowned upon as a social leper whose touch is pollution and whose breath is poison," and it calls upon all business men everywhere to stop their ears to the croakers and the scandal-mongers, and thus bring to naught all efforts of mischievous men to clog the wheels of finance and trade. We are sorry that this advice should be needed—but it is, even in this city. There is ample proof that the business interests of the country are gradually becoming vitalized again, that the currents which had become stagnant have recommenced moving, and that nothing but patience and perseverence are necessary to enable us to pass successfully through the stages of a movement which is evidently toward better times. Now, more than ever, it is the duty of every newspaper, to whatever political party it belongs, to stop croaking, look at the bright side, and encourage the growth of hope and confidence. We trust the *Post* will take the hint.

THE cable telegram from Egyptian Alexandria, in our issue yesterday, seemed to imply a former dispatch, not received, on the same subject, unless, indeed, the cable editor's wits were a wool-gathering when he prepared the dispatch of yesterday. This dispatch speaks of "the overflow from the irrigating basins of upper Egypt as having caused the rise in the lower part of the river, but," adds the dispatch, "the water has reached its maximum, and the banks are constantly watched." Evidently the framer of this statement was thinking of an extraordinary and unexpected rise in the Nile of which we in this part of the world have not learned. The meaning appears to be that some one or more of the Khedawes new engineering works or basins for irrigation in upper Egypt had given way and thus added dangerously, if not disastrously, to the natural rise of the Nile. This must be the meaning, if the cable man knew what he was writing about. It must not be supposed that even a cable editor is ignorant of the cause of the Nile inundation, or fancies the cause of it to be the "outflow from irrigating basins" in upper Egypt.

It may, however, be worth while to remind some readers that the season is just now past wherein the river of Egypt usually decides whether or not the millions who live on its banks are to have a prosperous or a miserable year. Egypt, now as of old "the gift of the Nile," depends upon the great river for its fertility and opulence. Having received the torrents of rain which fall on the mountains of Abyssinia in the latter part of April and in May, both the White Nile and the Blue become full, and the united floods of the two rivers, increased by other tributaries, roll along so leisurely that two-thirds of the month of June are commonly past before the river begins to rise in Lower Egypt. Even then the rise is so gradual as not to be plainly visible before the beginning of July, but from that date "the water mounts higher and higher every day." By the middle of August the river is so high that the arrangements for irrigation are put in operation, that is, the dams are cut and the water is drawn off into the countless canals. But this withdrawal of water seems to make no impression on the river, which in fact still continues to rise higher and higher, until in the last week of September it attains the maximum. That is, if from being a minister of beneficence it does not become a minister of desolation. As the latter end of September draws near, all Egyptians from the Khedawe down to the poorest fellah watches Father Nile with intense interest; the latter, the poor cultivators especially, watch the river with the anxiety of those who see life or death in its waters. They know that if the river does not about that time cease to rise, if it continues a while longer to go up, up, above or much above the blessed height of twenty-four feet, then all the villages will be overflown, the cattle destroyed, and all reserves of food. It is an awful time of anticipation, and of late years its awfulness is enhanced by a recent memory. No longer ago than in 1870 the Nile rose higher than it had risen for a generation, and caused destruction which was moderately estimated at more than forty-five millions of dollars. This year, it seems, only about two thousand acres of cotton land have been flooded, but the Egyptians must have had a terrible fright.

When the river fails to rise so as to irrigate the country, the disaster is perhaps more fearful than when it rises too high. But the anxiety on the subject is not concentrated within so limited a period. Upon the whole it is not strange that the Nile was once deemed a deity by the dwellers on its banks.

THE Rev. Mr. NEUMANN, pastor of a German congregation in New York city, writes to the *Westbote*, a newspaper of Allentown, in this State, concerning two parties or Mennonites with whom he had been brought into contact. One of the parties, consisting of some hundreds, had just arrived at Castle Garden, in the Hamburg steamer from Russia, and the other party, of how many we are not told, had just arrived at the same place by train from the West. These latter had landed in New York only five or six weeks before, having sold their property at a sacrifice in Russia, and immediately after arriving in New York had gone to Dakota, where they were not pleased. In Nebraska they had seen the desolation caused by the grasshoppers. Everywhere they had met with people out of work and consequently in need and misery. All this filled the new comers with fear, anguish, terror, and they therefore straightway turned their faces backward towards the East, and got into Castle Garden just in time to meet their countrymen and co-religionists as they disembarked. The latter, filled with glowing hopes, were naturally a good deal put out by such a greeting as they received from the retreating brethren, and could not well make out what it meant. However, they all seem, though with some misgiving, to have set out on the journey westward, determined to see things for themselves. No doubt, they will do well, and in the long run have no reason to regret their change of abode.

From Mr. NEUMANN'S report, the runaways appear to be people too timid and simple-minded to be away from home anywhere without a guardian. "We cannot stay in this land," they said to the clergyman, and they gave the reasons. "Here," said they, "people curse, in Russia people pray. Here the children do not remain German; in Russia our children continue German. Here is a veritable religious Babel, in Russia one knows what (of what religion) one is. Here one cannot earn even ones bit of bread." And so forth. The good people finally said No, no; we go back, we would live in our faith, in our dale, in Russia would we be buried. "Dear, good, pious hearts" they seemed to the pastor, and it is not unlikely that religious fears for their descendants in this profane land had most to do with their flight. Who dare say that faith is dead?

Two or three weeks ago we gave some account of a strange, fanatical sect which had sprung up in the German colony of San Leopoldo, in Brazil. The originator and chief of the sect was one MAURER, a quack doctor, his wife, JACOBINA, figuring in the new religion as the female Christ. Proselytes were gained in considerable numbers among the ignorant members of the colony; a ferocious spirit of fanaticism soon began to prevail, impelling them to execute the law of their chief which denounced death to all infidels, and many murders and other outrages having been committed, it became necessary for the Brazilian Government to send a column of troops to aid the colonists in restoring order. When we referred to the subject, the fanatics, after one encounter with the troops, had taken up an entrenched position in a forest, where, it was feared they might be able to hold out for a considerable period. Late accounts from Brazil report the position carried and the insurgents destroyed or captured. They appear to have made desperate resistance, displaying the insane sincegrity of their absurd faith. JACOBINA, the female messiah, died in the arms of one of her followers who tried to shield her with his own person, both bodies pierced with the same bayonet. Before the attack by the troops, JACOBINA ordered that the throats of all children under five years belonging to the band should be cut. The execution of this horrible order was at first reported to have been prevented by the suddenness of the assault, but a late report states, that near the hut occupied by this MEGAERA the body of an infant three months old, was found with its throat cut. In consequence of the ravages of these fanatics many widows and orphans have been cast upon the public beneficence for support. This sect, however disgusting its doings, seems well worthy of newspaper record, along with Mormonism and some other isms of the time, as showing what is still in man even in this nineteenth century of which we sometimes boast so admiringly.

We are sorry to note that the opening of public reading rooms in New York on Sunday, which two years ago was instituted as the shortest and surest way to keep young men out of saloons, has been pronounced a failure.

A large number of "Alabama" claims are being received at Washington through the mails and from attorneys each day, coming from Portland, Boston, New Bedford, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

The thunder of the guns. Europe at this moment has one hundred and twelve iron clads ready to be placed in line of battle.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ladies for hotel clerks is the latest and best idea.

The New York *Herald* lies awake o'nights hating the *Republic*.

Coal is said to exist in unlimited quantities on Cairo, Illinois, far up the Mississippi river.

Unfortunately, Weston's walk is in a circle, so that when he gets through he will still be on American soil.

In California a perfectly pure claret wine can be got for one dollar a gallon, that, if imported, would cost twelve.

Too much foreign finery. The total value of silk manufactures imported at New York during September, was $3,198,517.

The "United Workingmen of America" have at last acquired an organ. It is called the *Tocsin*, and is printed at Washington.

The Commissioner of Patients has extended the patent of B. Tyler Henry, of New Haven, Conn., for magazine fire-arms.

The estimated value of the raw sponge collected for the season on the Florida Reefs will foot up the snug sum of $165,000.

The depredations of wild Texas cattle that break loose from their drovers, is getting to be a great nuisance in Boston, also.

Business. Over ten thousand letters relating to official matters were received in the mails at the Postoffice Department on Monday.

Beecher says "there is a great distinction to be made between the disgrace of voluntary sin and the mistakes that come from infirmity."

An immense aquarium is one of the attractions of the Oswego, New York, fair. Seth Green, the noted pisciculturist, has charge of it.

The United States Treasury officials are now confident of being able to bring the expenditures of the Government within the receipts.

Boston has just started a Ladies' Club, where the expensive creatures can get luncheon and talk scandal without fear of male intruders.

New Orleans has broken out with the "hives," a sort of rebel cutaneous disease on the body politic. It is a new name for "White Leagues."

New York city has in contemplation a charitable erection of vast magnitude, embracing a Home for the aged males of Israel and all other creeds.

Boston reports the latest case of death from chloroform administered to a man who did not have the courage to submit to the extraction of a tooth.

The authorities of Boston should be prosecuted for cruelty to animals. They have passed an ordinance forbidding the feeding of horses in the streets.

The maximum number of United States pensioners on the rolls has been reached and passed. The diminution of the present year will be quite marked.

The "Secret Service" arose under Mr. Chase, when Congress made an appropriation to enable the Treasury Department to detect and punish counterfeiting.

If the editor of the St. Louis *Dispatch* could have a patent porous-plaster clapped over his mouth, and be sent home to bed, it would do him a great deal of good.

The health of the Gulf coast has rarely been better than during the past season, Pensacola being the only point at which "Yellow Jack" has secured a foothold.

"Mohammedanism has been defined as that blessed religion which makes people wash themselves." The "unwashed Democracy" should join the sect at once.

English settlers in Virginia are trying the experiment of importing from the old country male and female servants, and with almost uniformly excellent results.

They are doing a great many other things in California now besides raising grain, fruit, wine, wool and gold. The latest successful industry is the culture of tobacco.

Several parties are reported to be quietly fitting out at Bismarck, Sioux City and other places for the Black Hills, in spite of the Government order forbidding them.

Out West a very destructive species of vermin, of unknown ancestry, has entered the granaries, and is playing havoc with the wheat. It is described as a white worm.

The schoolmaster abroad. Of fifteen joint owners of a lot of land in a town in Indiana, who recently united in transferring it by deed, not one could write his or her name.

Right. The English Postmaster General prohibited the transmission of the details of the Brooklyn scandal from Queenstown to London, on the ground that it was obscene matter.

Chicago is not content with its proud preeminence as the "all-firedest" city on the planet. It maintains, besides, that it beats all the world as the Home of Hams and the Paradise of Pigs.

Speed. When the two additional tracks of the New York Central Railroad, now being laid down, are completed, passenger trains will be run at the rate of a mile per minute over many portions of the road.

False economy. Cutting down the force in the Land Office has thrown the work for the year much behind; the delays being chiefly in those branches of the office which have in charge the interests of actual settlers.

It is a real pity that when two fools want to kill each other anything should interfere to rid the country of such useless material. And yet the contemplated duel between Generals Mahone and Johnston, of Virginia, has been stopped.

The total length of water-pipes in New York is 400 miles; in Chicago, 350 miles; Brooklyn, 300 miles; Boston, 350; Baltimore, 210; Detroit, 170; St. Louis, 150; Montreal, 110; Louisville, 75; Cleveland, 70; Jersey City, 60; Milwaukee, 40.

The power of Brigham Young and Mormondom is said to be greatly on the wane, its great sources of opposition being the presence of Joseph Smith, who does not believe in polygamy or tithes, and the recent great accessions to the Gentile population.

Chicago is boasting of her trade after the following fashion: "One of our clothing houses has supplied twenty-five orders from Texas within the last few weeks. Chicago boots have for several years even been sold in New England, directly under the noses of the Yankees."

PERSONAL.

"Ann Eliza" has abandoned her suit against Brigham, and is inflicting that horrible thing she calls a "lecture" on the people of California.

James Parton owns up that he made a mistake about the Burr monument at Princeton, N. J. If he will be sincere, and faithfully study history, he will confess to many more historical errors.

Among the notable gifts sent to the Fitch-Sherman wedding was the blessing of His Holiness Pio Nono. It came in a letter to Lieutenant Fitch from the President of the American College at Rome.

Charles L. Warner, editor, author and gentleman, of Hartford, with his wife and a number of friends, sail for Europe today for a year's travel in Southern France, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Switzerland and England.

On Andy Johnson's place at Greenville, Tennessee, are two magnificent weeping willows that have been grown from sprigs taken by a traveler from the tree that formerly overshadowed the grave of Napoleon I. at St. Helena.

Many of the old-time friends and associates of Bayard Taylor in Delaware and Pennsylvania have arranged to hold a basket picnic in his honor at Mount Cuba, near the boundary line of the two States, on Saturday next.

Speaking of illustrated papers, General Sherman says: "I have ridden General Washington's horse twenty times in pictures, and so have Grant, Sheridan and the rest. They keep General Washington's horse on hand and stick a head of any of us on it when convenient."

The recent death of Bishop Lee, of Iowa, has called forth some interesting, if not curious, parallelisms between his life and that of the late Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois. They were classmates and fellow-graduates in college; Lee followed Whitehouse in the incumbency of his New York parish; Lee was consecrated Bishop of the Illinois diocese immediately after Whitehouse's election to the Bishopric of Illinois; and hardly had Lee conducted the funeral services of his life-long friend and brother, than he himself died, and, like that friend and brother, suddenly.

Act on the Defensive.

Persons who are subjected to the influences of bad air and unwholesome water, to constant exposure out of doors and sudden changes of weather, should act on the defensive by imparting to their constitutions the power of resisting such influences. The fortifying effects upon the system of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are simply amazing. Thousands who use them as a preventive of malaria enjoy an absolute immunity from its attacks, although dwelling in regions where that scourge is most prevalent. Artizans and laborers in exposed situations keep them in the open air, find the Bitters a complete safeguard against the effects of exposure. Travelers testify that they counteract the influences of torrid heat, intense cold, and miasmatic air. Free from every objectionable feature, pure, undeteriorating, containing only vegetable ingredients, an agreeable stimulant, a wholesome tonic and corrective, and a sovereign protective, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the most popular of American remedies.

FROM ST. LOUIS, MO.

Proceedings of the Convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 5, 1874.

The National Convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments met in Library Hall this morning at ten o'clock, and was called to order by John L. Dennrell, of Boston, who said:

"GENTLEMEN:—The second annual Convention of the Chief Engineers of the Fire Department of the United States, was called to meet in this city at twelve o'clock M. to-day; but it was thought advisable by some of us to call you together at ten, informally, so that you could have two hours of social intercourse with each other, and enjoy yourselves as best you could during that time. All who are in favor of that will please say 'aye.'"

The proposition was agreed to, and the members are now having a good time, greeting old acquaintances and making new ones. I have some advantage over other reporters here. When I want to see our chief, his head and broad shoulders are always visible, towering above all others, and, I may say, he *looked up to* more than any other man in the convention.

The *personnel* of the convention is a fair one. There are men here of almost any age, from twenty up to sixty years, and of various sizes, from small up to the gigantic form of our own White. What strikes me as very strange is the large number of old men among them, as I was always under the impression that the labor required in the performance of the duties of a chief engineer would require a young man. The fact of their presence may be accounted for, however, if they are from small cities, where the labors of the position are not very onerous.

The convention reassembled at 12 o'clock sharp, when the Chairman of the last convention read the call for this meeting, after which, he, as President of the last convention, extended a hearty welcome to all. The reading of the minutes of the Baltimore convention was dispensed with. A committee of five was appointed on permanent organization.

After a short absence the committee reported for permanent President, H. Clay Sexton, of St. Louis, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. A committee of three was appointed to conduct the President to the chair. Mr. Sexton, on taking the chair, said:

Gentlemen of the convention:—It certainly was a very great surprise to me when my name was proposed, in committee, as President of this Convention. I have had but little experience as a presiding officer, but will cheerfully accept the position, for I know there will be no trouble in presiding over the deliberations of a convention of chief engineers of the fire departments. [This, in a very humorous strain, he continued:] If they do make false alarms sometimes. There was one last night, with which some of the biggest and oldest men here had nothing to do. Of course my friend Mr. Burkdale, of Nashville, knew nothing about it. Of course my particular friend, Mr. White, of Pittsburgh, knew nothing about it. Of course that innocent-looking man, Mr. Spillman, of Baltimore, did not stand behind a crowd of people and offer twenty-five dollars to get out of the scrape. [Loud applause.] And now, gentlemen, I want to inform you that I have about a half bushel of fire-alarm keys, and if you come down to my office I will give each one of you a key, and then you can make as many false alarms as you please, while you are in the city, and you will always find the department on hand. I told you at Baltimore that I would show you a great city when you attended this convention, and I am going to do it. I am going to show you the city which is going to be the capital of the United States after a while. But seriously, gentlemen, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the honor you have conferred upon me; and when I say it I mean it right down here (striking his breast with his hand). I hope to live to meet with you in our next convention, and if I do live, and I think I will, I will be sure to do it.

Mr. Sexton then took his seat amid loud applause. The Vice Presidents and Secretaries then took their seats.

The Treasurer's report for the past year was then read and accepted. Mr. Benner, of Chicago, said he was under the impression that a committee had been appointed at Baltimore to consider certain matters, and that it was to report at this meeting.

Mr. Hall, of New York, replied that he was not a member of that committee, but acted as its secretary at the request of its members. The committee discharged the duties assigned to it, and had the proceedings published in the Baltimore papers, and he thought every member had received a copy of that report.

On motion of Mr. Burkdall, of Nashville, a committee to prepare business for the convention was appointed by the chair, and then the convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

SPIRIT.

FROM UNIONTOWN, PA.

End of a Great Coal Land Case in Equity.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 6, 1874.

A great coal law suit in equity came lately to an end in this county. Asbury Struble, Esq., sold to I. T. Kindall and W. J. Gilmore five hundred acres of coal, ten feet vein. Kendall & Gilmore sold out to John K. Ewing, J. Thompson and W. H. Batly, and Baily, Thompson and Ewing sold out certain shares to Hon. E. A. Wilson, Hon. D. Kaine, Hon. Wm. Playford, A. Howell, Esq., A. McClelland, Robert Hogsett and Hon. C. E. Boyle.

Some difficulty arose between Struble, Gilmore and Kendall in regard to leaving coal to protect the surface. Mr. Struble took his case into the Court of Equity, had a bill filed and A. Roddy, Esq., appointed master to take the testimony and prepare the case for trial. At this stage of the case John Wilson, Esq., acted as mediator in the case, and all the parties agreed to cancel the article of sale, and Mr. Struble, to his own satisfaction, was reinstated with his coal, believing that in the future to be more valuable, and the other parties, to their own satisfaction, believing they can invest their money equally well in other ways, and the disputed point falls to the ground. It is said that Mr. Struble now owns about 3000 acres of coal, varying in thickness from four to ten feet, and if it could all be marketed at once, in the Pittsburgh market, at present prices, it would bring over fifteen millions of dollars, besides his almost inexhaustible mines of iron ore and limstone. A LOOKER-ON.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 36.

CHARTERED IN 1869.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, THOS. BLAKE, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, S. Reis, W. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahm, G. Pollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schwerin, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

FARMERS, A WORD TO YOU.

Do you want good Cider all the year,
Do you want it clear and sparkling,
Do you want it sweet and wholesome,
If so use the Sulphate of Lime.

Made by James R. Nichols & Co. It is the only genuine. One package is sufficient for a barrel or cider. The later in the season cider is made, the better it is, and the addition of the Sulphate preserves it perfectly. Thousands have used it with perfect satisfaction since 1868.

For sale at the Drug and Prescription Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

1874. FALL AND WINTER 1875

HATS, CAPS AND FURS!

A Large and Attractive Stock OF

NEW DESIRABLE GOODS,

FOR THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

STATIONERY!

Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc

ENVELOPES,

All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.

KERNS & HORNER,

Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 84 Liberty street, (New Trade Palace Building), PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, JR., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business October 2, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,208,963 17
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	63,314 72
Due from other National Banks	25,335 23
Due from State Banks and Bankers	7,845 80
Banking House	20,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	9,350 00
Checks and other Cash Items	15,886 28
Exchanges for Clearing House	49,624 18
Bills of Other National Banks	39,530 00
Fractional Currency	1,606 00
Specie	2,059 90
Legal Tender Notes	185,000 00
	$2,007,697 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund	300,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	35,530 91
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	12,588 00
Individual Deposits	963,156 79
Due to other National Banks	296,389 87
Due to State Banks and Bankers	29,982 03
	$2,007,697 58

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, S. George, Jr., Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1874.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WM. WALKER,
JOHN MCDEVITT,
JAMES MARSHALL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 929,808 26
Overdrafts	784 80
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation, at par	404,300 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	110,809 01
Due from other National Banks	71,450 29
Due from State Banks and Bankers	827 48
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	30,384 77
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	14,839 34
Checks and other Cash Items	39,533 91
Exchanges for Clearing House	42,536 81
Bills of other National Banks	13,074 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	2,284 06
Legal Tender Notes	126,354 00
U. S. Certificates of Deposit for Legal Tenders	17,837 50
	$1,816,907 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	179,967 83
National Bank Notes Outstanding	336,750 00
Individual Deposits	$878,632 92
Demand Certificates of Deposit	29,811 40
Due to other National Banks	84,127 75
Due to State Banks and Bankers	78,666 59
	780,179 08
	$1,816,907 91

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, William Steinmeyer, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1874.

E. T. CASSIDAY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. E. SCHMERTZ,
LOUIS MORGANSTERN,
PETER NEIL, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on the 2d day of October, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,054,668 32
Overdrafts	1,000 00
United States Bonds to secure circulation	900,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	1,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	46,932 34
Due from National Banks	47,813 35
Due from State Banks and Bankers	2,973 89
Banking House	35,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,690 71
Current expenses and taxes paid	12,264 67
Cash Items (including stamps)	14,343 71
Exchanges for Clearing House	31,345 07
Bills of other National Banks	13,780 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	645 63
Legal tender notes	139,058 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund	45,000 00
	$2,414,782 95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	133,000 00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	114,782 95
National Bank circulation outstanding	774,150 00
Dividends unpaid	2,017 00
Individual deposits	419,961 23
Certificates of deposit	14 15
Due to National Banks	1,160 97
Due to State Banks and Bankers	51,132 72
	$2,414,782 95

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of October, 1874.

GEORGE I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL REA,
B. PRESTON,
G. W. HAILMAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, October 2, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$316,249 26
Overdrafts	1,193 73
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	31,054 30
Real Estate	32,297 92
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,233 11
Exchanges for Clearing House	145 61
Bills of other National Banks	5,774 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	707 61
Specie	49 26
Legal Tender Notes	14,000 00
Five per cent. Redemption Fund	4,500 00
	$507,791 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	84,332 74
Other Undivided Profits	6,433 60
National Bank Notes Outstanding	87,092 00
Dividends Unpaid	138 00
Individual Deposits	196,395 51
Time Certificates of Deposit	29,350 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	3,849 65
	$507,791 50

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, John P. Reech, Cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1874.

CHAS. EVANS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES FAWCETT,
FRED. L. HIMSEN,
B. A. WOLF, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, October 2, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,088,102 17
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	300,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits	50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	103,847 40
Due from other National Banks	21,113 31
Due from other Banks and Bankers	8724 45
Checks and other Cash Items	391 78

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, 1874.

The market to-day for money and securities in this city is but a repetition of the days going before. Some of the banks evince a disposition to curtail their accommodations, but on the whole a very liberal spirit is shown in their dealings with their customers.

Considerable effort has been made, during the past few days, to get up some excitement over the failures in New York, which, we are happy to state, has met with signal want of success.

Some stock speculators undoubtedly believe that more is to be made at the moment, in depressing prices than in advancing them, and to aid them they are doing all that is possible to discourage holders of stocks.

The past year has been one of liquidation, and it would be surprising if there were not a good many failures. That there has been so few is surprising and shows that when the railroad bubble burst one year ago the mercantile community were in an exceptionally sound condition.

Whatever failures occur they will be the results of causes reaching back to the time of the panic. So far as the business of this season has been concerned it has been safely and prudently conducted. There has been no expansion of credits and business never rested on a safer basis so far as credits are concerned.

The country as a whole has had good crops and all the elements of prosperity are present.

—The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, through Geo. W. Cass, Trustee, announces that the Trustee named in the trust deed of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, dated October 1st, 1869, will receive proposals at the above address until 3 P. M. of October 15th, for the sale to him of all or any portion of the one hundred thousand dollars of the gold bonds of the said company, secured by said mortgage, and which purchase of bonds is for the "sinking fund" named in the mortgage aforesaid.

—The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has just appeared for the fifteenth fiscal year, ending May 31, 1874. From it we make the following extracts:

"The number of miles now embraced in the system of railroads owned and controlled by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, is 1,823.88, of which the Chicago and Northwestern proper consists of 855.12 miles; leased roads in Iowa, and 37.99 miles of extensions to the Iron mines on the Peninsula—has 1,485.20 miles; and the proprietary roads, 604.17 miles—as follows, namely: the Iowa Midland has 68.30 miles, the Northwestern Union, 46.25 miles, the La Crosse, Tempeleau and Prescott 23 miles, and the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and Manka River, 9 miles.

"Territorially there are in the State of Illinois 689.66 miles; in Iowa, 632.90 miles; in Wisconsin, 465.66 miles; in Michigan, 3.66 miles; in Minnesota, 292.25 miles, and in Dakota, 38.56 miles.

"The miles of railroad completed and brought into operation during the year were 142.06 consisting of 34.56 miles on the Chicago and Northwestern; 31.50 on the Winona and St. Peter, and 62.63 on the Northwestern Union road.

"The average length of road operated, during the entire year, was 1,052.26 miles; of which the Chicago and Northwestern operated 1,489.10 and the proprietary roads, 492.16 miles.

"The gross earnings of the consolidated system for the fiscal year ending on the 31st of May, 1874, were $25,852,598 61, and the total charges for operating expenses, taxes, rent of leased roads, interest on bonds and sinking fund account amounted to $14,778,360 26, leaving a combined net profit for the year of $11,556,081 35.

"No dividends have been declared since June, 1873, when 3½ per cent. was paid on the preferred stock. At that time it was anticipated that the outlays made by the company for the completion of the new lines then in progress, and for other works of construction, and new equipment, would be met by the sale of bonds in sufficient amount to represent the cost of these permanent improvements; but the financial troubles which began in September, and the unfriendly legislation since, in the states where our property is situated, prevented the company from realizing its expectations from the sale of bonds.

"All the net earnings have been applied towards the payment of construction indebtedness, mostly incurred before the panic, and for such further expenditures as have since been found necessary to bring up and utilize the works thus nearly completed.

The report devotes considerable space to an explanation of the matters at issue with the Grangers, and should be read by all who wish fully to understand how grounded-less are the claims set up by the Grangers that this corporation has sought to oppress the people of the sections through which its roads run.

The following confirms what railroad men very well understand, that the people who complain of railroad extortions were never so well served, nor so cheaply, as during the past year:

"The freight movement for the year was as follows:

Increase in earnings.....19.23 per cent
Increase in number of tons hauled.21.39 per cent
Increase in tons hauled one mile.25.91 per cent

"This comparison shows that the increase of of earnings was 66.98 per cent. less than the increase of tons carried one mile, resulting from a decline in the average receipts per ton, per mile, of 65.53 per cent.

"In the movement of passengers there was an increase of 13.99 per cent. in the number of passengers carried, and a decrease of 12.35 per cent. in the amount of earnings derived therefrom, as compared with the previous year, resulting from the fractional decline of 60.83 per cent. in the average receipts per passenger per mile.

"The last year thus repeats the experience of former years, in showing a steady depreciation of the rates which the company receives for its services. The increase in earnings from freight and passengers, arising from the reduction in the rates received per ton per mile, and per passenger, per mile, is equal to the sum of $621,982 55 during the last year, and this large abatement has been suffered by the company without the ability to realize a corresponding decrease in wages, or other expenses of working the road."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 7, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	110⅛	110⅛	110	110	110
U. S., 1881, coup.	117⅞		117⅞		
5-20's, 1862	112⅝		112⅝		112⅝
5-20's, 1864	113⅛		113⅛		
5-20's, 1865	116⅛		116⅛		116⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	116		116		115⅞
5-20's, 1867	117⅛		117⅛		117⅛
5-20's, 1868	117⅞		117⅞		117⅞
10-40's	113⅛		113⅛		113⅛
10-40's, coupon	113⅛		113⅛		113⅛
Currency 6's	121½		121½		121½
New 5-per cent's	112⅝		112⅝		112⅝
Registered 6's					
Western Union Tel.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	80¼	80¼
Quicksilver					
Pacific Mail	47¼	47¼	46¾	46	46¼
Panama					
Adams Express	107		107		
Wells-Fargo Express	79¾		79¾		
American Express	49¾		49¾		
United States Express	68¾		68¾		
New York Central	101½		101½		
Erie	34¾	34¾	34	34	34
Michigan Central	94		94		
Michigan Southern	80¾		81⅛	80¾	81⅛
Illinois Central	94		94		
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	95		95		
Chicago & North'w'n	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	54		54		54
Rock Island	102⅝		103		
St. Paul, common	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do. preferred			51½		
Wabash, common				33¾	33¾
Fort Wayne	97½		97½		97½
Ohio & Mississippi	25		25		25
Union Pacific	35¾		35¾	36	36
Chicago & Alton					
Boston, H. & E.					
Hannibal & St. J.	24¾		24¾		
Do. preferred	36				
Atlantic & Pac. p'f'd					
Terre Haute	37½		38½	38½	38½
C. C. & I. C.	16¾		16¾		
Tennessee, 6's					
Do. new					
S. Carolina, April					
Do. July					
Missouri 6's	94		94		94

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 98 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	84¾	
Pennsylvania scrip	103½	104
Reading, sales	35	
United Companies, of N. J	128	
Oil Creek, sales	60½	
Lehigh Valley	89½	91
Allegheny Valley	89½	90
Central Transportation sales	49½	
Empire Transportation	35¾	
P., C. & St. L. n'tge bonds, sales	68	

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874.

Trade in general was fairly active to-day, and the aggregate volume of business was large. Some branches continue rather quiet, but a fair and steady movement is generally the rule. In grain and breadstuffs the market is generally quiet, excepting a very marked activity in corn. A well known grain dealer of this city, who has just returned from a trip to Illinois, reports the crops of that section rather short. Corn is turning out better than was anticipated, the season having been favorable to the maturing of that grain, and the new corn is, he says, very sound. Holders throughout the West are reported as very firm, and the visible supply of corn at this time is only 5,000,000 bushels, against 12,000,000 at the same time last year.

Groceries are more active than at the opening of the week, and there is a fair trade at unchanged prices. Sugars and coffees are firm but unchanged.

Provisions are also more active, with a light supply of hog products generally. The stock will, however, last until the new crop gets into market, as consumption under the influence of present prices is not heavy.

Country produce presents little change during the past day or two. Cheese is still strong at advancing, being to-day 3c above previous quotations. Butter, eggs, apples and potatoes are steady and unchanged.

The jobbing and wholesale houses in dry goods, boots and shoes, &c., report a steady trade without marked change from the features of the market previously reported. The aggregate movement in staple articles will not fall much below the average of former years, although the trade partakes very generally of a jobbing character.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,250	Apples, bbls	141
Cheese, boxes	183	Corn, sks	680
Wheat, sks	427	Barley, sks	266
Rye, sks	120	Oats, sks	3,361
Bacon, pcs	2,620	Butter, pkgs	22
Bacon, tcs	110	Potatoes, bush	2,100
Hay, bales	450	Peaches, crates	40

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,427	2,155	16,092
Apples, bbls	243	359	602
Cheese, boxes	660	648	1,308
Corn, sacks	2,191	2,501	4,692
Wheat, sacks	1,575	536	2,111
Barley, sacks	310	456	766
Rye, sacks			
Oats, sacks	8,179	15,008	23,187
Butter, packages	137	279	412
Bacon, pcs	5,001	8,444	13,445
Bacon, tcs	313	330	643
Potatoes, bushels	11,242	12,501	23,833
Hay, bales	3,035	3,899	6,934
Lard, kegs	170	146	316
Peaches, crates	393	426	819

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There is a slight increase in the activity of the market confined mainly to corn. Wheat and oats both very quiet with little change in quotations.

Wheat—The market continues quiet and prices seem to be very nearly at a stand still. Receipts continue below the average being 15,200 bushels for the past two weeks. Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat is quoted at $1 30@1 32 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio white @ 1 28@1 30; red winter @ 1 10@1 15.

Corn—The market was fairly active at a shade firmer prices. There were transactions of a considerable extent in shelled at 92@93c ₱ bushel for high mixed, old crop; low mixed 90@91c. Old ears is not much wanted; held at 95c; new ear is arriving in some quantity, and sold at 75c on track. Receipts this week are 9,650 bushels, against 5,360 bushels the preceding week.

Oats—Notwithstanding largely increased receipts, amounting during the past week to 37,-650 bushels, and for the last two days to nearly 10,000 bushels daily, the market does not seem weaker. Buyers are not over holding back, and we only learned of one sale at 65c. We quote as heretofore, at 62@63c ₱ bushel for white; 60@61c for mixed.

Rye—Is very scarce and firm, at unchanged prices. Quoted at 85c@$1 00 ₱ bushel, with light transactions. Receipts for the past week 1,067 bushels; previous week 850 bushels.

Barley—Is in active demand and fair supply. Prices are easy at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel. Receipts are increasing, being 6,450 bushels during the past week, against 3,800 bushels for the week previous.

Sales—We report the following sales of round lots:

4 cars shelled corn, old high mixed	94c	1 car shelled corn, old high mixed	94c
1 car shelled corn, old high mixed	94c	1 car shelled corn, old high mixed	95c
1 car new ear corn, high mixed	75c	1 car new ear corn, on track	70c
1 car new ear corn, on track	70c	1 car oats, prime white	63c

FLOUR—The market continues with a fair demand for standard grades, while outside brands have to be cut to secure sales. We note the sale of 100 bbls low grade flour at $4 85 ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: St. Louis ₱ 56 pounds; choice brands of white winter wheat, $7 00@7 25; ₱ bushels, red winter, old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; choice flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 75 cut meal $3 25@3 50 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1, white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1, amber do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 20c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue large, being 6,901 bales for the past two weeks. Prices are steady. We note the sale of 1 car baled timothy at $22 per ton. Jobbing at $23 00@24 00. We quote prime timothy baled at $22 00@23 00 ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior at $18 00@19 00; loose hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sold as high as $28 00@29 00; No. 2, $25 00@27 00; second growth clover $25 00@26 00; prairie $20 00@21 00.

MILL FEED—The market is rather quiet. We quote bran at 95c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; shorts at 1 20@1 30; mixed do $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed, $1 30@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90 @2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES—There is an improvement in the volume of trade during the past few days, and dealers are doing a fair business. Sugars and coffees continue firm. Prices are steadily as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Syrups.*	
Fancy	25c	Japan	55c@1 00
Choice	22c	Oolong	25c@85c
Prime	20c	Gunpowder	$1 00
Good	20 c	Souchong	25c@85c
Fair	18 c	*Molasses.* ₱ gal.	
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly cafe N O	85c
Rio, in papers	26 c	Good	80c
Rio, in bulk	25c@27c	Prime	75c
Java	37 c	Demerara	65@70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	11½c	Ex. white diff as	75c
Standard B	11½c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	11c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	12½c	*Rice.*	
Franklin extra C	10½c	Choice Carolina	9c
American extra C	10c	Good	8@8½c
Atlantic C	9½c	Rangoon	7½c
Cuba	9@9½c	*Rosins.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Strained, ₱ bbl	$2 60
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	60@ c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currants	7@8 c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prunes	8½@10c

CANNED GOODS—There continues to be an active movement in this line of business, with quotations unchanged as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.		2 ₱s Falm'th corn	2 25
2½ ₱s. California		2 ₱s golden pump-	
apricots, ₱ doz	$4 75	kins	2 25
2 ₱s blackberries	2 25	2 ₱s green peas	1 75
2 ₱s blue berries	2 25@2	2 ₱s marrowfat	
2 ₱s red cherries	2 60	peas	2 00
2 ₱s Morello cherries	2 60	2 ₱s small peas	2 25
2 ₱s grapes	1 75	2 ₱s tomatoes	1 40
2 ₱s gooseberries	1 75	3 ₱s do	2 00
2 ₱s green gages	2 60	*Oysters, Salmon, &c.*	
2 ₱s damson plums	2 00	1 ₱s California sal-	
2 ₱s egg plums	2 00	mon	2 50
3 ₱s peaches	3 50	2 ₱s do do	2 75
2 ₱s peaches extra	3 75	2½ ₱s do do	4 00
2 ₱s Cal. Bartlett		1 ₱s spiced salmon	2 25
pears	4 75	3 ₱s do do	6 00
2 ₱s Bartlett pears	3 00	1 ₱s cove oysters	
2 ₱s pears	2 00	full	1 15
2 ₱s pine apples	2 25	2 ₱s do do	2 00
2 ₱s raspberries	2 00	1 ₱s do light	85
2 ₱s strawberries	2 00	2 ₱s do do	1 65
Vegetables.		1 ₱s spiced oysters	
2 ₱s asparagus	4 00		

2 ₱s lima beans	2 25	2 ₱s do	2 50
2 ₱s string beans	1 50	1 ₱s clams	2 25
2 ₱s Winslow's		2 ₱s do	2 75
green corn	2 00	1 ₱s lobsters	2 15
2 ₱s Yarm'th corn	2 00	2 ₱s do	3 00
2 ₱s Baltim'r corn	2 00		

PROVISIONS—The market continues active and strong, at the following prices:

Spun roll	57@9	Rough & Ready	65@8
Navy	5@6	Fine Cut Pugs	70@80
Twists	54@57	Fine Cut	55@70
Quarters	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Kentucky Navy	54@60	Scotch Snuff	35@75
Louisville Cavendish	57@9	Black Snuff	32@35
Virginia Navy	50@56	Six Twist	49@
Virginia Twists	45@54	Cigars	
Virginia Cav	56@57	Penn'a Seed	13@2
Double Thick	52@53	Connecticut	25@
Flounders	52@53	Sweet & Havana	50@
Bright Pounds	50@51	Havana	60@150

BACON AND HAMS—There is a fair demand for provisions, fully equal to the supply which is quite limited. Receipts are increasing, being 13,487 lbs during the last two days. Prices are steady at the following quotations: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 14½c; light do, 14c; sugar cured shoulders 14½c; light do, 14c; breakfast bacon clear 16½c; canvassed do, 16c; beef tongues $1 50 ₱ doz. @5 50@7 00; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10c; rib sides, do, 15½c; clear rib sides, do, 15½c; clear sides, do, 15½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ lb, 14c; bbls 13½@14c; buckets, 40 lbs in 3-lb cadies, do 17½c; in 5-lb cadies do, 17½c; in 3-lb pails, do 18½c; in 5-lb pails, do 18½c; in 8-lb do, 18c.

FISH—There is a steady trade at slightly easier prices for new codfish. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		New No. 2	$10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$25 00	Scotch herrings	
No. 1 mess do	21 00	medium, ₱ 100	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	lake trout	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	White fish	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring	4 25
No. 2 shore	13 00	Labrador herring	9 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@15c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained, at 100 ₱ 12 ₱ gal; summer do $1 05@1 07. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime, and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are 65@70c ₱ gal.

BEANS—The market is quite strong with a high supply of choice. We quote choice at 300@3c ₱ ₱ with sour dealers holding at 2½@ 2¾c. Common to 30c poor to common grades are quoted at 1@2½c.

BEESWAX—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; mediums at $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

BUCKWHEAT—Prime is quoted at 31@32c ₱ ₱ wholesale; 38c in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Receipts 1,398 boxes for the past two weeks. The market is steadily upward, and we note another advance of ½c per pound. Quotations are as follows: New York Goshen 16½@17c ₱ ₱; Ohio factory 16c; Sweitzer 17@18c. Western Reserve dairy cheese are nearly out of market.

CRESTNUTS—We note sales at $4 00@5 00 per bushel, market prices not settled. Receipts not yet, and quotations will decline as the season advances.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are dull at $10 00 ₱ bbl; Western $11 00@12 00 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@ 8c ₱ ₱; dried blackberries 15c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—The market is firm. Quotations are at 24@25c ₱ dozen.

GRAPES—We quote at 35@4c ₱ ₱ wholesale.

HOMINY—The market rules at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₱, 22@23c for round lots; 28@29c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ ₱, 20@20c, as to quality.

HOPS—We quote 1874's, 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 15@20c.

KIDS—Clover 35c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ₱.

ONIONS—Silverskins are quoted at $1 00 ₱ bbl in a jobbing way.

PICKLES—Medium are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

POTATOES—Receipts for the week are 12,591 bushels, against 11,242 bushels for the previous week. The market is steady at about former prices. We quote at 85@90c per bushel car lots on track; 40@50c per bushel.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old, 60c ₱ pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

QUINCES—We note a slow market at $2 00 per bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in good supply. We quote round lots at $2 90@3 00 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, at 3@5c ₱ ₱ less. Flax seed more active at about $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 50@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—We quote Jerseys at $4 50 @5 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $5 50@4 00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—$5 00 ₱ barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; India ale $12 00 ₱ barrel; Base English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@ 65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $3 75@3 88 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness Stouts, bottled by A. Burrie, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantil & Company's ale at $2 75 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 25 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 25 ₱ gallon. Highwines at $1 04@1 06; highest at $1 09@1 10 ₱ gallon.

ARMS—Soda ashes, refined, 4@4½c for high test; common 3½@3¾c; black-land ash, arsenic 3c; potash 9c; pearl ash 9c. The market is very quiet.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75 @3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BAKING—Powder—Quotations are as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 00; 5 ₱ cans $25 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A. Brown cottons 10½c; Eagle 10½c; Idaho 10c; Dartmouth 9½c; Magnolia 8½c; Penn Mill A No. 1, 44 Sheetings 10½c; Nonsuch 9½c; Pittsburgh family 9½c; Juniata B fine 8c; Penn Mill 2-bush bags 35c; do 2½ 40c; do 3-bush bags 45c; white carpet chain 35c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 18c; cotton twine 35c. The market is active.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 90@2 00; Island cement $2 50@3 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 50@8 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50 @7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon bis. 9½c; sugar ginger snaps 9½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

PAPERS—Printing papers 4@5c ₱ ₱, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@5½c; felt papers 4@5½c; straw boards 70@75c; rag boards 125@132c; book papers 150@2c ₱ ₱.

RINGO SUE STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 00 ₱ gross.

ROPE—Cotton at 21½@3c ₱ ₱; and woolen at 32c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80 @1 85.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c. Flour, wheat, corn, rye and barley unchanged. Oats dull and lower at 64@67c. Oils quiet and unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese—demand fair and market firm. Pork nominal. Lard steady with a moderate demand; sales of summer at 13¾c. Bulkmeats quiet at 7½@8¾ @10½c. Bacon quiet at 8½@9½@10½c. Whisky active and lower at $1 02.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874.

REMARKS—As we give the reader a full and accurate list of the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending to-day, at noon, together with the weight of the stock sold and the prices received, we deem it unnecessary to make any extended remarks as to the present or prospective of the market. The actual sales will tell the tale.

We may state, however, that the run of cattle, hogs and sheep is large. The prices of cattle and sheep are about the same as ruling at the close of the market last week. The hog market, which became demoralized on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, has not recovered, and to-day is even off 50@75c from the closing prices of last week.

Receipts of Stock.

From the books of the stock weighmaster we take the following receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending to-day:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	1,253	3,600	900
Friday	450	7,100	
Saturday	667	700	1,200
Sunday	1,500	10,750	2,400
Monday	680	1,135	
Tuesday	1,276	6,560	10,000
Wednesday	743	2,975	2,200
Totals	6,469	33,835	16,700

Stock Weighed.

From the weighmaster's books we copy the following sales for the week ending Wednesday, October 7:

CATTLE.

Thursday	502	Monday	111
Friday	80	Tuesday	86
Saturday		Wednesday	2,020
Total			3,583

HOGS.

Thursday	2,345	Monday	5,217
Friday	5,984	Tuesday	2,539
Saturday	1,614	Wednesday	2,400
Total			20,199

SHEEP.

Thursday	1,304	Monday	1,671
Friday		Tuesday	7,845
Saturday		Wednesday	6,130
Total			16,925

SALES AND PURCHASES.

HEDGES, RUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	3,380	$5 00	23	19,660	3 40
19	3,700	5 25	40	34,600	3 40
13	2,210	5 00	41	40,240	3 75
19	3,360	5 50	41	40,360	3 50
20	3,140	4 35	32	29,980	5 60
19	3,540	3 90	16	19,220	5 60
21	3,980	3 75	18	19,320	3 50
25	4,780	3 75	15—per head		$25 00
23	4,240	3 80	2—per head		25 00

HOGS—HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

1 stag	320	$3 60	6
2	480	3 60	20
15	2,730	3 75	20
33	5,360	4 00	33
24	4,440	3 75	20
24	4,540	3 90	20
15	2,870	3 90	20
5	880	4 00	17
14	2,660	3 80	18
42	8,360	3 80	18
7	1,270	3 75	6
19	3,580	3 90	6
25	4,740	3 90	6
25	4,740	4 00	20
17	3,260	4 00	20
15	2,860	3 90	16
17	3,180	4 00	11
17	3,075	3 90	20
15	2,860	3 90	16
47	8,940	3 90	17
59	11,110	3 90	17
57	10,790	3 90	17
60	11,170	3 90	17
60	11,170	3 90	17
45	8,190	3 90	17
45	8,190	3 90	17
18	3,240	3 90	17
18	3,240	3 90	17
18	3,240